From De Bow's Commercial Review of the South and West. "The only certain means by which nations can indulge their curiosity in researches concerning their remote origin is to consider the language, manners, and customs of their an-

cestors, and to compare them with those of the neighboring nations."—I Hume's Hist. of Eng., p. 1. I have looked into a few histories and other works, with a view to the collection of data upon which I might feel myself justified in presuming to attempt a theory upon the origin of

the Indians. Who are the Indians? of what race descended? their ancestors indigenous or immigrants? and, if immigrants, how did they get here ? are questions which have been often propounded, but never, so far as I know, satisfactorily answered. Nor shall I undertake to answer them. From the mere imputation that I thought myself capable of such a task, in view of all the difficulties which surround it, my mind would shrink overwhelmed with confusion. But living In a right to give an expression to his opinions, I have concluded to place before the public my crude and hasty reflections tach but little importance to them myself, and only publish them with the hope that they may prove not altogether unin- they were swallowed up by the ocean; or, that as soon as the

In the first place, I believe that the forefathers of the Indians were not indigenous, because the admission that they country with all possible dispatch. In the next place, the were would militate with the biblical genealogy. Our religion hypothesis that they emigrated by land, crossing at Behring's teaches us that the first parents of the whole human race Straits, will not bear, I think, the test of reason or experience. were placed by the hands of the Almighty on the banks of To have done so they would have had to traverse two-thirds the Euphrates, and that thence their descendants scattered to of that part of the globe. And what possible circumstances the surrounding countries; that after several generations, can we imagine which could have induced a free, brave, and and become agriculturalists, the whites would speedily inter owing to their abominable wickedness, all but one family were destroyed, who landed from the ark in the same region where a straight line two-thirds of the globe-to climb rugged ized, and happy race. But no! they are the same stiff-necked the first parents existed. My faith in this account, supported as I believe it to be by all history, moral, physical, and politi- they took by a sterile soil, by ice and snow, and those forbidcal, is firm and indestructible. I will assume, therefore, as a ding features of nature thickening in gloom and terror the furpostulate, that the ancestors of our Indians were emigrants. ther they progressed? On the other hand, are we not justi-Then of what race were they, and how did they arrive here?

I believe that the probabilities on the subject of their origin, for they are but probabilities, may be reduced to three propositions : 1st. That the Indians are descended of the ancient Ger-

man tribes. 2d. That they are the descendants of the ten lost tribes of Israel, or some of them, carried into captivity by the King of Assyria, about six hundred years before Christ, and never returned.

3d. That they are the descendants of some of the Nomadic eastern part of Russia, in Europe.

Pursuing the plan recommended by Hume, so far as to contrast the manners and customs of nations with those of the blc period of time, to prove a barrier to the enterprise of men Mede, here the Greek or Barbarian, here the Jew or Gentile, Indians whose origin we seek, I present the following syllabust of the manners and customs of the German tribes, and having no fixed habitations or ties to attach them to a particuwill then proceed to give a similar one as to the other nations lar district, wandered up and down the earth as led by the mentioned in the second and third propositions :

The Ancient Germans.

most desperate battles. - Tacit, 6.

their heroes, accompanied by fierce vociferations and gestures. frith. A vanquished party, pursued by superior force; out-Tacit, sect. 2, 3. 2. To make feints, to retreat and return, and to attack their

foes from woods, marshes, and secret places, was their manner of fighting .- Tacit. 6. Cas. Lib. 6-34. 3. They always bore their slain from the field, even in the

4. They had no temples, no sacrifices .- Tacit. 9. Cass. 21. 5. They were governed by chiefs who ruled not by coercion, but by example; by taking the post of danger and ex-

citing the admiration of their tribe.-Tacit. 7-14. Cres. 23. and conducted precisely as those of the Indians .- Tacit. 11. 7. They always went armed.-Tacit. 13.

8. They paid no attention to agriculture, their life being passed in war and hunting, and when not so engaged they gave themselves up to sleep and laziness.:—Tacit. 14, 15, 31. Cms. 21, 22, 29. 9. They raised nothing but corn, and this was cultivated

entirely by the women; the latter performing also all the drudgery. -Tacit. 15, 26.

10. Their houses were miserable huts of the rudest mate

rials and construction .- Tacit 16. 11. The clothing of men and women left a great part of the body naked .- Tacit. 17. Cas. 21.

12. Exchange of presents constituted the marriage vow.

tions for what received .- Tacit. 21. 14. Their children ran about their huts dirty and naked,

but they were otherwise treated by their parents with the utmost tenderness and affection .- Tacit. 20. beasts.-Tacit. 23. Cas. 22.

thing they possessed, and sometimes even their liberty

17. They were temperate in eating, but passionately fond of any intoxicating drink. 5-Tacit. 23.

18. They had no certain landmarks or boundaries to their fields, and occupancy was their only title. - Cse. 22. 19. The tribe (Suiones) inhabiting the borders of the North Sea, built their boats and navigated them as the Indians do.

20. The Fenni, (Finlanders,) the most northern tribe described by Tacitus, used bows and arrows as their only wea-pons, the arrows being pointed with bone. In fact, the whole description given of them by the historian is remarkable, when considered in reference to the condition of many of h modern tribes of Indians. - Tacit. 46.

Manners and Customs of the Jews.

1. They had a feast when their corn ripened, called "The Feast of the First Fruits," during which there was rejaining and a cessation of all work.—Levit. chap. 23, verse 9 to 15. Numbers ch. 28, v. 26. Exed. ch. 23, v. 15, 16.

2. They frequently destroyed men, women, and children in their wars. They were cruel in their punishments and deadly in their revenge.-Joshua, ch. 10, v. 20 to 40 Second Samuel, ch. 12, v. 31. 1st Judges, ch. 21, v. 10. Kings, ch. 11, v. 15, 16. Ibid. ch. 16, v. 11. Judges, ch. 4, v. 21. 1st Kings, ch. 2, v. 6. 3. By Divine institution they were never to minge with

other people.-Deuteron. ch. 7, v. 1 to 7. 4. Their God was an invisible spirit.

5. The murderer was destroyed by the nearest relation of the deceased.—Josh. ch. 20, v. 6. Second Samuel, ch. 14, Inferior offences were punished with stripes. - Deuteron.

ch. 25. Wizards and witches were put to death.-Levit. ch. 20, v. 27. Second Kings, ch. 23, v. 24. 1st Samuel, ch.

8. Polygamy was allowed and practised. The Old Testa-9. They had no formal marriage ceremony. Consens

concubitus fecerunt nuptias .- Gen. ch. 24, v. 67. Ibid. ch. 29, et passim. They divorced their wives at pleasure. - Deuteron. ch.

 Matthew, ch. 19, v. 7, 8.
 They did not disfigure themselves or cut off their hair at the death of relations .- Deuteron. ch. 14, v. 1, 2. 12. They had a jubilee or grand celebration, (Letit. ch. 25,) at which all offences were forgiven except murder; all debtors released and all servants set free except slares, the

heathens .- Numbers, ch. 35, v. 31, 33. Levit. ch. 25, v. 44, 45, 46. 13. They had prophets in every village, who were always consulted before any step of importance was taken, and who undertook to foretell the event .- 2 Kings, ch. 4, v. 18. Chron. ch. 18, v. 1 to 9, and 21, 22.

14. They called their chief father .- 1 Kings, ch. 24, 11. 15. They supported their priests and exempted the the common good .- Numb. ch. 18, \$ 24. Ezra, ch. 7, v. 24.

"To the Editor.—The preceding article was in the first instance designed as an appendix to a biographical sketch of the late Gen. Samuel Dale, a partisan officer whose deeds of remaute valor are well remembered on the trontiers of Georgia and Alabama. It is from the pen of Franklin Smith, Eq., an eloquent member of the Mississippi bar, and more receively an officer of the United States Army, serving in Mexica.

† The references under this syllabus are Cassar, De Bell, Gall, and Tacitus De Situ, Mor., Scc., Germ. I had make my syllabus from the authorities referred to, when I accidentally discovered that I had been partially anticipated by Dr. Robertson, in a note to his "History of the Emperor Charles V." The reader will find the note p. 504, being note 6, to text p. 12. And that it *To the Editor .- The preceding article was in the first

V." The reader will find the note p. 504, being note 6, to text p. 12. And that i may not claim any thing which migh not be accorded by all, he will please credit Dr. Robertson with so much as he finds there corresponding to what he find here.

† Mira diversitate nature, cum iidem homines sie ame

nertiam, et oderint quietem.—Tacit.

§ Haud minus facile vitus, quam armis vincentur.—Tacit.

§** Forms navium co differt, quod utrimque prora paratam ** Forms navium co differt, quod utrimque prora paratam semper appulsui frontem agit: nec velis ministrantur, nec remos inordinem lateribus adjungunt."—Tacit.

**Let the reader examine the graphic description from the form in the second sec

1. They supported themselves, some by their heids, others the chase.—Herodotus. Melpomene, sect. 2, 22, 46.*
2. Bows and arrows were their weapons of war.—Ib. 9,

10, 22, 46, 3. They had no fortified towns. They lived in moveable huts or tents; could advance or retreat at pleasure, and attacked their foes from places of concealment.—Ib. 46, 127.

4. They paid no attention whatever to agriculture.—Ib. Id. 5. They scalped those they killed, precisely as the Indians do, preserved the scalps as trophies of their prowess, and he obtained the most received the highest honors.-Ib. 64.

6. They had among them prophets or diviners.—Ib. 67.7. All the Scythian tribes had great repugnance to foreign manners. Each one of them adhered to the customs of their forefathers.-Ib. 76. I do not believe that the Indians are the descendants of the Germans. In the first place, the Germans have ever been noted for blue eyes, fair skin, or red and light hair. + Secondly, they had no knowledge of the mariner's compass or of na- room to hope for something better than chains and slavery, vigation, nor had they the remotest idea of there being land blood and murder, that the human mind was capable of makto the west of them. It is evident, therefore, that in their ing a faithful record of any thing beyond the immediate sphere small open boats they would not have voluntarily attempted of its action. Learning "slumbering in the urns" of classic this happy country, where every man, however humble, has to emigrate by water, to traverse seas lashed by perpetual literature, or locked up in monkish cloisters-her votaries overstorms. Admitting that there were instances of their being awed by power or paralyzed by superstition, were incompeten driven out to sea by the sudden rising of an easterly wind, yet to the task of a faithful delineation of even the great events in on this perplexing subject; avowing, in advance, that I atvoyage, and accordingly soon perished from famine, or that of national existences in Asia. teresting as speculations, however unsatisfactory as a theory. wind was sufficiently lulled to admit of making headway

up their line of march towards the more inviting plains of the sunny south?

Judging from natural causes only, we might readily embrace the third proposition, and conclude that the first emigrants to America were of some of those Nomade tribes which roved over ty? With nothing but conjecture to guide us, without a line the vast plains of Northern Asia. Independent of the similarity of manners between these tribes and the descendants of those tion to direct our steps, who shall come with boldness to this tribes scattered over ancient Scythia, now Siberia, and the emigrants as we now find them, we can well imagine that a body of water; only thirty-nine miles wide, frozen over for a It is not for a man like me to take his stand by the pathway greater part of the year, would not be likely, for any consider- of God's providences, and say, here passed the Persian or the whose lives were devoted to war and hunting; men who, lashed onward to exile or destruction by Omnipotent dischase or the hope of plunder. There are many circumstances under which the mind can conceive that such a people, in 1. Preceding their battles, they sung war songs in honor of habiting contiguous regions, would have crossed that narrow casts, exiles, or criminals, seeking to hide their disgrace in a remote country, or to avoid the vengeance of their enemies wild beasts escaping from one shore to the other, and drawing after them the ambitious or the hungry huntsman; these, together with many other causes for the migration of some of those people from the Asiatic to the American continent, will at once occur to the reflecting reader. But holding as I do the doctrine of Rollin, "that the providence of the Almighty Their councils were composed of the chiefs, and held has, from all eternity, appointed the establishment, duration and destruction of kingdoms and empires," and drawing my conclusions as well from a comparison of customs as from considerations which I deem of more weight and moment, am induced to believe that it is most probable that the Indians are the descendants of the lost tribes of Israel.

The institutions and manners of the Indians which correspond with those of the Jews are such as would be most likely to survive the loss of their men of learning, and to triumph over their degeneracy and barbarism, over distance and time Their belief in the unity of God, and that he is a spirit, "the Giver of breath," | would live in the minds of the people, however rude, after their ceremonies of worship should have been lost amidst war, blood, indigence, and ignorance. It is 13. They delighted in gifts, but neither took to themselves natural that they should have their jubilee annually, instead credit to what they gave, nor felt themselves under obliga- of every fiftieth year, as barbarians, like children, are always anxious for the speedy recurrence of times of mirth and rejoicing. Their solemn pause and motion of reverence to wards the place of their tribe, when absent, may be a remnant 15. Their food was milk, wild fruit, and the flesh of wild of the Jewish custom to bow towards their Holy City when making their supplications to God. In fine, all the ceremonies and customs which they retain resembling those of the Jews, ** it will be found, were such as could not be otherwise than perpetuated from their frequent use and recurrence, while such as they do not retain are such as a people relapsing into utter barbarism would necessarily lose, There is strong evidence to show that the Indians have no faith in the immortality of the soul. This might be expected of them, supposing them to be descendants of the Jews, since one-half of the latter people did not believe in that doctrine, and the other half had a very confused idea about it. ++

It is well known that the Israelites were God's chosen people that he exacted obedience of them corresponding to his mercies, and denounced against them by his prophets the most dreadful punishments if they forsook his statutes and commandments; that all the tribes were carried into captivity by kings of Assyria-the ten tribes which revolted under Jeroboam first, and the tribes of Judah and Benjamin soon after; that at the restoration under Cyrus, the latter tribes were the only ones Mclpom. 11, 12.

Ezek., chap. 36; Isaiah, chap. 65; Hosea, chap. 3. ten many of their laws, and had to a considerable extent taken wives of the nations among which they had sojourned. I learn from the able notes to the "New Family Bible (published by the Protestant Episcopal Church) that the ten revoked tribes (which remained in captivity) were colonized in the mountainous parts of Media, ! the northeast part of modern Persia. The next country to the East was what is now called Affghanistan. I learn from an authentic account of the Affghans that they have a tradition that they were decenled of the Jews; and whoever will take the trouble to re fer to the authority, will be astonished at the correspondence betveen their laws, manners, and customs, and those of the ancent Jews and the modern American Indians. 95

I strikes me that some of the lost tribes, following the chair of mountains which skirt western Persia and the north of Affghanistan, first wandered into the latter country; that there, mixing their blood with some of the swart Asiatic tribes, (a) they were then driven by war or their dissatisfied dispositionpushed on rather by the providence of God than the act of man-towards the northeastern regions of Asia; and that, from

* Here I will commek that before travel was carried to the extent which it is at present, it was the fashion to pronounce the statements of Herodotus as fabulous and unfounded. But as some majestic column of ancient architecture, which, after a long repose in dust and neglect, being replaced upon its former pedestal by the pious hands of some admirer of genius, again challenges the admiration of the artist and the wonder of the world, so the authority of Herodotus, rescued at length from the rushish of ridicule, stands vindicated by the more extended observation and experience of modern travellers and his name has been restored to the proud niche which it originally occupied in the temple of fame, the "Father of His-

Tacit. i. Behring's Straits. § 1 Rellin, 14. Genesis, chap. 2, v. 7. ¶2 Chron. ch. 6, v. 21, 26

Geneaus, chap 2, v. 7. *2 Chron. ch. 6, v. 2), 26,

*Many of the Jewish customs resembling those of the Indiana, but which I did not embrace in my syllabus because it would have made it too prolix, and would have been giving details familiar to every one,) will be remembered by the reader, such as their music, their fondness for bracelets and earrings, their rejoicing over the death of enemies, war songs, dances, &c. dances, &c.

++ Matthew, chap, 22, v. 23. Buck's Dictionary, Titles

M Notes to 2 Kings, shapters xv. xvi. xvii., and see Account of Affghanistan, 298,

** Account of Affghanistan," affixed to the History of Per

sia, by James B. Frazer, Harper's Edition, pp. 298 to 314. (a) It can readily be conceived that a race of people like the Jews, having black hair and black eyes, could in the course of a few generations be changed to the complexion and appearance of the Indians. Any traveller may see in New Orleans and Charleston persons of mixed races, whom he would t for Indians, but who have no Indian blood in their veins. om he would take is believed that some of the descendants of Ham first settled in Persia. —Smiley's Scripture Geography, p. 23.

Manners and Customs of the Scythian Tribes. | a succession of like causes, they finally became inhabitants of America. I would suppose this wonderful migration to have been consummated from five hundred to a thousand years before the discovery of America," It would not have taken many hundreds of families to have populated this continent within that period as densely as it was found to be at the time

of its discovery. + Let no one say that this wonderful emigration could not have occurred without there having been some memorial of it preserved by poets or historians. From the death of our Saviour, in the reign of Tiberius Casar, up to about the close of the fifteenth century, rivers of blood overflowed the earth, and chaos and night seemed to have resumed their sceptre over the world. It was not until about the last above-mentioned period, when the use of the mariner's compass, the extension of commerce, the discovery of America, the establishment of the press and reformation in religion, gave suffering humanity

Unless the hand of God be in it, how is it, I would ask, that the Indians are the only conquered people known to hisagainst it, steering towards the rising sun, they made for their tory, whom neither the persuasions of religion, the example of an improved condition around them, the terrors of superior power, nor the certainty of national extinction, can induce to lose their distinctive character and to blend their identity with that of their conquerors? Experience teaches us that were they to change their habits, appropriate to themselves the earth hardy people, whose lives were dedicated to war, to travel in marry with them, and thus they would become a new, a civilmountains, and pass the broadest rivers, saluted at every step and peculiar people, who, together with the tribes of Judas and Benjamin, rejected the mercies of the theocracy and scoraed the ordinances of Heaven. Like them they are doomed to wanderings, to persecution, and ruin. When, under the pro fied in pronouncing as morally demonstrable, that those war- tection of the victorious eagles of the Republic, the tide of like Germans would have never turned their faces towards the civilization shall have rolled to the Pacific, it may be that the inhospitable northeast, but that in their emigrations they would remnants of these people, returning to Asia by the route they have done as their descendants have ever done since, taken came, are to be restored as is the promise; to the seats of their former glory, and be permitted with the rest of their brethren to occupy the land of their fathers.

These things may or may not be. Who shall undertake with oracular authority to pronounce upon them with certainof history, a single monument, inscription, memorial, or tradigreat argument ? But I have too long trodden upon holy ground.

"Let not this weak, unknowing hand, Presume Thy bolts to throw, And deal damnation round the land On each I judge Thy foe.

The mysteries of this part of the subject were better committed to the hands of those able and learned divines who have devoted their lives to the unravelling of the prophecies and the study of the will of God, as declared in his holy Word. Even with their aid, however, I despair of ever seeing them expounded. Like the ten thousand arcana of our moral and physical world, which perplex us on every hand, from the humblest blade of grass beneath our feet to the spangled heavens above us, they will remain a sealed book until that perfect day breaks upon our vision when we are to see God face to face, and all the secrets of time and eternity are to be laid open to our view, that the empire of perfect gratitude and reverence may be established, and the boundaries of love and happiness indefinitely extended.

But it needs no prophetic ken, however, or inspired vision to foresee that soon the Indians will disappear from every portion of our country-that soon the beautiful lines of our best poet will be but a true and faithful picture of the whole American continent : " Erewhile where you gay spires their brightness war

Trees waved, and the brown hunter's shouts were loud

Fled at the glancing plume, and the gaunt wolf yelled near.

Amid the forest : and the bounding deer

Look now abroad—another race has filled These populous borders—wide the wood recedes And towns shoot up, and fertile realms are tilled The land is full of harvests and green meads," &c But who can bid farewell to the Indians without dropping a tear to their memory ! In their dark forests deeds have been done such as have rendered the names of Hannibal and Cosar nortal. But they had no hard to sirle them, they had historian to record them! The ashes of thousands of dead heroes sleep on our plains undistinguished from their kindred dust. Their names perished with the grassy couch upon

which they bled! And yet there are some Indian names which the literature of the white man will perpetuate to the RANK. latest posterity. As long as magnanimity, boldness of design, eloquence in the council and bravery in the field shall secure the admiration of men, the names of Powhatan Pontiac. King Phillip, Logan, Red Jacket, and Tecumseh will never * Perhaps at the close of the twelfth century in the days of Genghis Khan, or the close of the sixth century in the days of

ahomet. † They were probably preceded by Cimmerians (or some other giant race,) who, having built the structures and edifices which so much puzzle antiquarians, destroyed each other in war, or were partially destroyed by earthquakes and famine,

nants of their race in Patagonia.-Herodotu

AW SCHOOL OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY .- The Law School of the College of New y will be opened for the reception of students on Thurs-the 12th day of August, 1847. A handsome and commois building, designed for the library and lecture room, ha

Just been erected.

The Professors are the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and James S. Green and Richard S. Field, Esqs. of Princeton.

The object of the institution is to provide an ample course of legal instruction for gentlemen designed for the bar in any of the United States. This course will embrace the various branches of public and constitutional law, equity and common law, together with such instruction in the legal jurisprudence

law, together with such instruction in the legal jurisprudence of particular states as occasion may require.

Instruction will be given by means of recitations, examinations, lectures, and the preparation of legal forms and instruments. It is also proposed to establish a moot court, in which questions of law will be discussed by students appointed for that purpose and opinions delivered by one of the professors.

The course of studies is so arranged as to be completed in three years, and the students will be divided to classes according to their proficiency, but generally speaking a student will be at liberty to join one or more of the classes and to pursue such branches of study as he may select. There will be two terms or sessions in each year corresponding with the sessions of the College; the first beginning six weeks from the last Wednesday in June and ending in nineteen weeks, or the

last Wednesday in June and ending in nineteen weeks, or the week before Christmas; the second beginning in weeks after the close of the first and ending in twenty-one weeks, or the last Wednesday in June.
No examination is required for admission, but every studen is expected to produce testimonials of good moral character. The fees are \$50 a session, to be paid in advance; for which sum, and without any additional charge, students will have tuse of text-books and of the law and college libraries, and will also be permitted to attend the college chapel and the lecture of the professors of the college. Good board can be had it Princeton or its vicinity for from two to three dollars per week All students who have pursued their studies in the Law School for two years will be entitled, upon the recommendation of the Law Faculty, to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. But if they have already been admitted to the lar they will be entitled to such degree after pursuing their studies for one

ar.
All applications for admission and communications touchin the Law School may be made to James' S. Green or Richard S. Field, of Princeton.

S. Field, of Princeton.

The introductory lecture will be delivered by the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower on Thursday, the 17th instant.

WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, at Round W Hill, Northampton, Massachusetts.
This establishment is now completed and ready for the re eeption of boarders and patients. It is located on one of the pleasantest spots in New England, with all the admintages of pure air and pure water, and overlooking the enchanting land scape of the valley of the Connecticut. The buildings are conveniently arranged, with a dining-room 50 by 36 feet, a saloon nearly as large, several reception rooms, periors, and

hathing rooms, and over one hundred sleeping rooms.

The medical department is under the care of Drs. Edward E. Denniston and J. A. Cummings, and provision is made for the most ample attendance, amongst whom are several well in-structed and experienced nurses from Germany.

1. The establishment is accessible by railroad from all points, New York, Albany, or Boston.

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OFFICIAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, GENERAL ORDERS, ? ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, August 5, 1847. Promotions and appointments in the army of the United states, made by the Pre sident, since the publication of " Gen eral Orders" No. 20, of May 26, 1847 :

I.—PROMOTIONS

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. First Lieut. Andrew Porter, to be Captain, May 15, 1847, vice Mason, deceased.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Denman, to be First Lieutenant May 15, 1847, vice Porter, promoted.

Brevet 2d Lieut. Gordon Granger, to be Second Lieuten ant, May 29, 1847, vice Raguet, resigned. FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Second Lieut. Fitz-John Porter, to be First Lieutenant May 29, 1847, vice Gill, resigned. FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

First Lieut. Carter L. Stevenson, to be Captain, June 30, 1847, vice Whipple, deceased.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton, to be First Lieutenant June 30, 1847, vice Stevenson, promoted.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Major Jeremiah Clements, of the Thirteenth Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel, July 16, 1847, vice Thompson re-

signed. ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. First Lieut. John Motz, to be Captain, August 2, 1847, rice Moore, resigned. Second Lieut. William H. Gray, to be First Lieutenant

May 13, 1847, vice Mahaffy, deceased. Second Lieut. Columbus P. Evans, to be First Lieuten July 29, 1847, vice Hamlett, resigned. Second Lieut. Joseph Samuels, to be First Lieutenan August 2, 1847, vice Motz, promoted

TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INPANTRY.

First Lieut. John F. Hoke, to be Captain, June 27, 1847, rice Richards, deceased. First Lieut. Charles R. Jones, to be Captain, July 16 1847, vice Manigault, promoted to Thirteenth Infantry. Second Lieut. Charles M. Creanor, to be First Lieuten

June 27, 1847, vice Hoke, promoted.

Second Lieut. Oscar D. Wyche, to be First Lieutenant, July 16, 1847, vice Jones, promoted.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Captain Edward Manigault, of the Twelfth Infantry, to be Major, July 16, 1847, vice Clemens, promoted to Ninth Infantry.

First Lieut. Adam Hawk, to be Captain, May 28, 1847, vice Tyler, resigned. First Lieut. Duncan L. Clinch, to be Captain, July 30, 1847, vice Scott, resigned.
Second Lieut. Nicholas Davis, to be First Lieutenant May 28, 1847, vice Hawk, promoted. Second Lieut. Fitz H. Ripley, to be First Lieutenant, July 30, 1847, vice Clinch, promoted

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. Second Lieut. William R. Stafford, to be First Lieutenant, -, 1847, vice Rhoads, deceased.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. First Lieut. Patrick H. Harris, to be Captain, June 14 1847, vice Hendricks, resigned. Second Lieut. Henry K. Ramsey, to be First Lieutenant, June 14, 1847, vice Harris, promoted.

> II. APPOINTMENTS. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

First Lieut, Stewart Van Vliet, 3d Artillery, to be Assisant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, June 4, 1847,

Chilton, who vacates his staff comm First Lieut. William Armstrong, 2d Artillery, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, August 5, 1847, vice Canby, declined.

First Lieut. Alexander W. Reynolds, 1st Infantry, to be Assistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, August 5, 1847, vice Hanson, declined. First Lieut. Edward H. Fitzgerald, 6th Infantry, to be As-

sistant Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, August 5, 1847, vice Rucker, declined. First Lieut. James G. Martin, 1st Artillery, to be Assistar Quartermaster with the rank of Captain, August 5, 1847, vice Hetzel, deceased.

PAY DEPARTMENT. Victor E. Piollet, of Pennsylvania, to be Paymaster, June 17, 1847, vice Hammond, deceased. George H. Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, (Additional Paymaster,) to be Paymaster, July 21, 1847, vice Lar-ned, appointed Deputy Paymaster General.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT. John B. Butler, of Pennsylvania, (Additional Paymaster, to be Paymaster and Military Storekeeper, June 30, 1847, vice Sturgeon, deceased.

THIRD REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS. W. Martin, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenant, July 21, 1847, vice Merrifield, deceased. Robert E. Haslitt, of Maryland, to be Second Lieutenant July 21, 1847, vice Haviland, appointed Adjutant.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIFLEMEN. June 9, 1847, vice Denman, promoted

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. Francis E. Patterson, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieu enant, June 24, 1847.

3. Cadet Joseph J. Woods, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1847, company C.
 Cadet Samuel F. Chalfin, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1847, company B.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY. 4. Cadet Julian McAllister, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1847, company B.
6. Cadet Daniel T. Van Buren, to be Second Lientenant,

July 1, 1847, company E. THIRD REGIMENT OF ABTILLERY. Brevet 2d Lieutenant Dabney H. Maury, of the regi-

ment of Mounted Riflemen, to be Second Lieuten ant, July 1, 1847. adet John Hamilton, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1

1847, company A.

9. Cadet John S. Mason, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1847, company D. FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Cadet John C. Symmes, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1847, company I. Cadet George W. Hazzard, to be Second Lieutena

July 1, 1847, company K. Cadet Orlando B. Wilcox, to be Second Lieutenant July 1, 1847, company G.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. 19. Cadet Richard H. Long, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1847, company C.

NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. John McNabb, Sergeant Major, to be Second Lieutenant, August 3, 1847, vice Whitten, resigned.
Robert T. Spence, of Maryland, to be Assistant Surgeon
July 22, 1847, vice Walker, resigned.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY. James Elder, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Lieutenant July 24, 1847, vice Gray, promoted. nsylvania, to be Second Lieuter John A. Bayard, of Per ant, August 4, 1847, vice Evans, promoted. TWELFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Albert G. Blanchard, of Louisiana, to be Major, May 27

1847—original vacancy.
Daniel M. Short, of Texas, to be First Lieutenant, Jun 1847, vice Dial, declined. Henry R. Crosby, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenan July 21, 1847, vice Reese, declined.
William J. Coleman, Sergeant, Company F, Mounted Riflemen, to be Second Lieutenant, August 4, 1847, vice Creanor, promoted.

Whitfield B. Brooks, of South Carolina, to be Second Lieu tenant, August 4, 1847, vice Wyche, promoted.

John B. Butler, of Virginia, to be Assistant Surgeon, Au gust 3, 1847, vice Randall, resigned. THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Egbert I. Jones, of Alabama, to be Captain, July 22, 1847 ce Watson, declined—[company I]
William F. Rives, of Virginia, to be Second Lieutenan June 8, 1847, vice Davis, promoted.
Reuben T. Thom, of Alabama, to be Second Lieutenant August 3, 1847, vice Ripley, promoted. FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INCANTRY.

Benjamin S. Mudd, of Louisiana, to be Second Lieutenant, July 16, 1847—original vacancy.

John E. Helms, of Tennessee, to be Second Lieutenant. August 4, 1847, vice Porter, deceased. FIFTEENTH REGIMENT OF INPANTRY.

Henry H. Green, of Kentucky, to be Second Lieutenan August 3, 1847, vice Goodman, promoted.
Samuel D. Stuart, of Ohio, to be Second Lieutenant, August 4, 1847, vice McCleary, deceased.
George S. Hooper, of Illinois, to be Second Lieutenant, August 4, 1847, vice Stafford, promoted. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF LIFANTRY.

John C. How, Private of Company I, to be Second Lieu-enant, August 3, 1847, vice Ramsey, pomoted. Alexander C. Hensley, of Kentucky, o be Assistant Surgeon, July 7, 1847, vice Noe, resigned.

REGIMENT OF FOOT RIFLEMEN AND VOLTIGEURS. Archibald B. Campbell, of Pennsylvaria, to be Assistan

Surgeon, July 12, 1847, vice Chaloner, esigned. III. The following named Capers, graluates of the Military Academy, are attached to the Army with the brevet of Second Lieutenant, in conformity with the fourth section of the act of April 29, 1812, to take rank from July 1, 1847:

Brevet 2d Lieutenants attached to the Artillery Arm. COMP'Y AND REG'T 10. Cadet George Patten. B. 4th Art. 11. Cadet John H. Dickerson..... .[A. 1st Art. .[E. 3d Art. 12. Cadet Daniel T. Beltzhoover..... 13. Cadet Otis H. Tillinghast 14. Cadet James B. Fry.
15. Cadet Ambrose P. Hill
16. Cadet Anson J. Cook.
17. Cadet Horatio G. Gibson. K. 1st Art. A. 2d Art 18. Cadet Ambrose E. Burnside [G. 2d Art H. 3d Art. 22. Cadet Romeyn B. Ayres..... 22. Cadet Romeyn B. Ayres [A. 4th Art.]
23. Cadet Charles Griffin [E. 4th Art.]

Brevet 2d Lieutenants attached to the Infantry Arm. COMP'Y AND REG'[C. 4th Inf.][K. 5th Inf.] 24. Cadet Henry M. Black. . [F. 8th Inf. A. 6th Inf. 29. Cadet Edmund F. Abbott ...
30. Cadet Egbert L. Viele
31. Cadet Washington P. Street [A. 2d Int. 32. Cadet Montgomery P. Harrison [B. 7th Inf. 33. Cadet Lewis C. Hunt [F. 3d Inf. IK. 2d Inf. 38. Cadet Henry Heth [K. 1st Inf.]

The foregoing assignments to regiments and companies will be regarded as a temporary arrangement. Commanders of regiments will transfer the graduates to the companies where their services may be most required when they report for duty—taking care to attach a Brevet 2d Lieutenant to each of the companies of Light Artillery.

Promotions will take place according to the following rule

"Cadets acting as supernumerary officers in the Army, in virtue of their brevets, will be successively promoted to vacancies of the lowest grade which may first happen in the particular arm to which they may have been attach ording to the order of rank established it the Military Academy.

IV. Appointments in pursuance of the act entitled "An ac to provide for the organization of the volunter forces brought into the service of the United States into breades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessary number of general officers to command the same," approved June 26, Sterling Price, of Missouri, to be Brigadier General, July 20,

1847, vice Davis, declined. V. Appointments in the Quartermasters, Com

and Medical Departments, under the 5th section of the "Ac supplemental to an act entitled 'An act providing for the rosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and for other purposes," approved June 18, 1846. QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT

George T. Howard, of Texas, (Assisant Commissary,) to be Quartermaster, with the rank of Mijor, June 21, 1847, vice Dunlap, resigned.

Thomas B. Ives, of Mississippi, to be Assistant Quarter master with the rank of Captain, July 9, 1847, vice Price,

resigned. Thomas M. Gleason, of Alabama, to be Assistant Quarter master with the rank of Captain, July 14, 1847, vice R. R. Howard, resigned.

COMMISSART'S DEPARTMENT. Samuel Milligan, of Tennessee, to be Commissary with the rank of Major, July 17, 1847, vice Campbell, resigned.

Joseph C. Alien, of Tennessee, to le Assistant Commis with the rank of Captain, June 21, 1447, vice G.T. Howard,

appointed Quartermaster. William P. Graves, of North Carolina, to be Assistan Quartermaster with the rank of Captan, July 14, 1847, vice Whittaker, deceased. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

William B. Herrick, of Illinois, (Assistant Surgeon,) to be Surgeon, May 27, 1847, vice Quinn, resigned. R. McMillan, of South Carolina, to be Surgeon, June 8 1847, vice Hill, resigned. Thomas E. Massie, of Missouri, o be Surgeon, June 21,

1847, vice Penn, resigned.
C. J. Clark, of Alabama, (Assistant Surgeon,) to be Sur eon, June 28, 1847, vice Davis, resigned. Daniel Turney, of Illinois, (Assistant Surgeon,) to be Sur geon, July 13, 1847, vice Price, resigned. J. L. Miller, of Illinois, to be Assistant Surgeon, May 27, 847, vice Herrick, appointed Surgeon; and to be Surgeon,

13, 1847, vice Herrick, declined. Edmund Ravanel, of South Carolina, to be Surgeon, Aurust 4, 1847, vice Jones, dis N. H. Ash, of Illinois, to be Assistant Surgeon, July 13,

1847, vice Turney, appointed Surgeon.
James D. Robinson, of Illinois, to e Assistant Surgeon,
July 13, 1847, vice J. L. Miller, appointed Surgeon. Craven Peyton, of Arkansas, to be Assistant Surgeon, July 28, 1847, vice Thompson, resigned.
Smyth M. Miles, of Georgia, to be Assistant Surgeon, August 4, 1847, vice F. W. Miller, resigned.

> VI.—CASUALTIES. Resignations, (15.)

Lieut. Colonel Abner B. Thompson, 9th Infantry, July 6. 1847. Captain Martin M. Moore, 11th Infantr, August 2, 1847 Captain John Tyler, 13th Infantry, May 28, 1847. Captain John A. Hendricks, 16th Infantry, June 14, 1847. Captain Alexander Scott, 13th Infantry, July 30, 1847.

First Lieut. Samuel Gill, 4th Artillery, Nay 29, 1847. First Lieut. James E. Hamlett, 11th Infantry, July 29, Second Lieut. Llewellyn Raguet, Mountet Riflemen, May 9, 1847

Second Lieut, Edwin A. Whitten, 9th Irfantry, August . 1847. Second Lieut. Alfred A. Norment, 3d Drigoons, August . 1847. Assistant Surgeon John D. Walker, 9th Infantry, June 26,

gust 3, 1847. Assistant Surgeon Charles O. Waters, 15th Infantry, June 10, 1847. Assistant Surgeon Allen T. Noe, 16th Infantry, July 7

1847. Assistant Surgeon Aaron D. Chaloner, Regiment Voltigeurs, July 12, 1847. Declined, (5.)

Captain Daniel H. Rucker, 1st Dragoons, as Assistant Captain Charles Hanson, 7th Infantry, as Assistant Quan Captain Hugh P. Watson, 13th Infantry. Captain Albert G. Blanchard, Regiment Foot Riflemen and

First Lieut. Nathaniel G. Dial, 12th Infantry. Deaths, (12.)

Captain Abner R. Hetzel, Assistant Quartermaster, at Lousville, Kentucky, July 20, 1847. *Captain Stevens T. Mason, Mounted Riflemen, at Julacaptain Joseph H. Whipple, 5th Infantry, at Perote, Mex-Captain Walter P. Richards, 12th Infantry, at Tampico. Mexico, June 27, 1847.

First Lieut. Franklin Mehaffy, 11th Infantry, at New Oreans, La., June 13, 1847. First Lieut. Levi Rhoads, 15th Infantry, at Vera Cruz, Mexico, —, 1847. Second Licut. John A. Merrifield, 3d Dragoors, near Vere Cruz, Mexico, June 29, 1847. Second Lieut. Daniel McCleary, 15th Infantry, near Vera

Cruz, Mexico, June 29, 1847. Second Lieut. David St. Leon Porter, 14th Inf., near Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 30, 1847.
Paymaster Robert H. Hammond, at sea, Jure 2, 1847. Paymaster Felix G. Bosworth, at Vera Cruz, Mexico,

Military Storekeeper James G. Sturgeon Ordnauce Department, at Alleghany Arsenal, Pa., June 19, 1847. CASUALTIES .- VOLUNTEER SERVICE.

Resignations, (15.) Major Alexander Dunlap, Quartermaster June 14, 1847. Major Brookens Campbell, Commissary July 17, 1847. Captain Robert R. Howard, Assistant Quartermaster, June Captain George M. Lauman, Assistat Quarterme

* Of wounds received April 18, 1847, if the battle of Cerro

Surgeon Edward B. Price, June 30, 1847. Surgeon William M. Quinn, May 27, 1847. Surgeon George Penn, June 21, 1847. Surgeon Gideon M. Alsup, May 29, 1847. Surgeon James Davis, June 28, 1847.
Assistant Surgeon John Thompson, July 28, 1847.
Assistant Surgeon John W. Glenn, July 9, 1847.
Assistant Surgeon Frederick W. Miller, July 28, 1847. Additional Paymaster Nathan Weston, June 30, 1847.

Declined, (2.)

Additional Paymaster John B. Butler, June 30, 1847.

Brigadier General Jefferson Davis. Surgeon William B. Herrick

DISCHARGED FROM SERVICE June 30, 1847, under the requirements of the 5th section of the act approved June 18, 1846. (See "General Orders," No. 22, of May 29, Quartermasters with rank of Major, (2.) John T. Arthur John C. Mason.

Assistant Quartermasters with rank of Captain, (9.) Harry Toulmin Stephen H. Webb Zebulon C. Bishop Turner S. Gilbert George P. Smith Horatio M. Vandever Henry Scott George V. Hebb.

Commissary with the rank of Major, (1.) Pleasant L. Ward .

William B. Washi Gustavus Holland John B. Smith. Assistant urgeons, (8.) John T. Walker

Surgeons, (10.)

Deaths, (1.) Captain Exum L. Whittaker, Assistant Commissary, at

VII. The officers promoted and appointed will join their proper regiments, companies, and stations without delay; those on detached service, or acting under special instructions, will report, by letter, to the commanding officers of their respective regiments and corps; and officers of the Staff will report to the Commanding Generals in the field, and by let-

Artillery, will report for temporary duty to the commanding officer at Fort Columbus, New York; those appointed in the Third and Fourth Regiments, and all the Brevet 2d Lieutenants assigned to the Artillery and Infantry arms will immediately report, by letter, to the commanding officers of their respective regiments in the field, and proceed forthwith to oin their proper companies. IX. Acceptances or non-acceptances of appointments will

promptly reported to the Adjutant General of the Army; and, in case of acceptance, the birthplace of the person appointed will be stated. R. JONES, Adj. Gen. By order: MRS. GENERAL CARRINGTON'S SEMINARY

MRS. CARRINGTON spares no pains to have all the departments filled with competent Teachers, and ventures to promise as thorough an Education as can be obtained in any part of the Union. 31st of July.

part of the city, combining many local advantages not generally found in a city residence; and the internal arrangements are such as ensure the comfort of the inmates.

The boarders are considered members of the family, and

Use of instrument......10

able and tea spoon.

No boarder will be allowed to shop or raise accounts witht the express permission of the Principal. The boarders are expected to attend church with the fami-

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, ANNAPOLIS, (Md.) TILL RESUME the Lectures and Studies on the 6th of September, when Pupils may join the several classes. They may be prepared in the Grammar School for Collegiate standing, and then instructed in all the branches of a full Sci-entific and Classical Course. The Apparatus is very valuable and complete, the Library is extensive; besides the rich Cabinet of Minerals, the State Collection in Geology is deposited here; and the Chief Officers of the State Government are members of the Board of Trustees. The Modern Languages are taught without extra charge. The expenses are \$180 per annum. The site is peculiarly beautiful and healthful, and there is railroad communication with Washington and Baltimore. The annual commencement is on the twenty-second of February.

aug 12—2awlm HECTOR HUMPHREYS, President. binet of Minerals, the State Collection in Geology is deposited

WINCHESTER MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE LECTURES of the second session of the Winchester Medical College will commence on Monday, the 4th of October, and continue until the 1st of June next, under the following arrangement of the chairs:

HUBH H. McGUIRE, M.D., Professor of Principles and

iology.

J. Philip Smith, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

John J. H. Straith, M.D., Professor of Obstetrics, Dis-

and Chemistry.

Fees.—The fee to each Professor is \$20; Matriculation fee (paid once only) \$5; Dissecting ticket \$10: the whole amounting to \$115: the Graduation fee \$20.

Excellent Boarding and Lodging will be furnished at either the hotels or private boarding-houses at \$2 to \$3 per week.

The necessary expenses of a student for the eight months Assistant Surgeon Leonard Randall, 12th Infantry, Au

may be estimated at less than \$2.50.

The Faculty are building a splendid edifice, which will be ready for the reception of the next class, by means of an appropriation granted for that purpose by the last Legislature of Virginia.

DANIEL CONRAD, M.D.
Winchester, Va.

Dean of the Faculty. Winchester, va.

Dean of the Faculty.

Washington Union please publish the above tri-weekly till 15th October next, and forward bill to the Dean for payjuly 21—3tawt15thOc

ENERAL AGENCY, at Frankfort, Kentucky.—
The undersigned, (lare of Culpeper county, Va.) having located himself permanently at Frankfort, continues to offer his services to the public as a general agent. He will give special attention to the prosecution of claims for lands belonging to non-residents, in the State of Kentucky, and in the counties bordering on the Ohio river, in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illunois, and will, if desired, make sale of the lands. All letters (nost paid) will receive prompt attention. etters (post paid) will receive prompt attention.
GEORGE M. GREEN.

REFERENCES : Hon. J. S. Pendleton, Washington, D. C. Gen. Bernard Peyton, Thomas Green, and John M. Patton,

Near Hagerstown, Md.

THIS Institution is the Diocesan College of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland; but its classes, collegiate and preparatory, are open to students from any State. It has by its charter the usual rank and privileges of colleges. The

NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF FINE SHEEP.

NOTICE TO BREEDERS OF FINE SHEEP.

Public sale of 12 head of Oxfordshire Bucks.—The subscriber offers at public sale on Wednesday, the 1st September next, at his farm, Marsh Mount, near Delaware city, Newcastle county, Delaware, 12 fine long woolled shearling. Bucks; the get of his imported Oxfordshire Bucks, selected by himself out of the best flock in England in 1845, and out of his best Leicester ewes. They will be numbered and sold by auction, without reserve, to the highest and best bidder. The sale to commence at 20 clock P. M. Terms cash.

The subscriber will be pleased to see any gentleman who will favor him with his company.

inly 24—1awts

C. B. REYBOLD. Captain Charles M. Price, Assistant Juartermaster, July C. B. REYBOLD. july 24-lawts

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,

As sistant Commissaries with the rank of Captain, (12.)
Joel S. Post James R. Copeland Delany R. Eckels Christopher C. Graham McDonough J. Bunch Thomas M. Jones Jesse B. Stephens Richard D. Gholson William Duerson. John Caldwell

David McKnight Benjamin Stone James S. Athow Alexander C. Hensley P. H. Mulvaney Alexander M. Blanton John J. Mathews

James Mahon

William Fosdick Richard P. Ashe A. E. Heighway

Camargo, Mexico, June 2, 1847. Dismissed, (1.) Surgeon Caleb V. Jones, August 4, 1847.

er to the chiefs of their departments. VIII. The graduates of the Military Academy appointed Second Lieutenants in the First and Second Regiments of

Commences on the 1st of October, and closes on the any part of the Union.

Mrs. C.'s dwelling is in a besutiful, retired, and healthy

required to conform to its regulations, but they are gove by the law of kindness. TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTHS. Boarding.....\$200 Higher English branches.....40

Each young lady will provide herself with a silver fork,

free of any charge for pew rent; nor are they permitted go abroad unless under the supervision of Mrs. C. or one the Teachers. No departure from this rule will be allowed, unless by express agreement with the parent or guardian. RICHMOND, 1847.—july 27—ep3m

SECOND SESSION.
THE LECTURES of the second session of the Winchester

Pariet Connad, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Phy-

uses of Women and Children, and Medical Jurisprudence. WM. A. BRADFORD, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica

Richmond, Va.
Wm. M. McCarty, Esq., Pairfax county, Va.
James M. Mason, Winchester, Va.
John Moneure, Stafford county, Va.
R. T. Thom and J. M. Herndo:, Fredericksburg, Va.
ian 27—ep6mos

by its charter the usual rank and privileges of colleges. The corps of professors in every department is complete, and the course of instruction full and thorough. All the students board in the College, and come under the constant supervision of the Faculty and other officers, most of whom reside with the students. The Grammar School and the college have all the regular classes organized. The next session opens on Monday, October 4th. For further information or for the admission of students, apply to the Rev. JOHN B. KERFOOT Rector.